

REMARKS

Careful consideration has been given by the applicants to the Examiner's comments and rejection of the claims, as set forth in the outstanding Office Action, and favorable reconsideration and allowance of the application, as amended, is earnestly solicited.

Applicants note the Examiner's claim objections to Claims 12-15 and 17-19, and appropriate amendatory action has been taken to correct the terminology therein in compliance with the Examiner's suggestions.

Furthermore, applicants note the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexanderson, et al. in view of Pross, et al., both publications of record, as extensively discussed in the outstanding Office Action.

However, upon careful consideration of this art, applicants respectfully reiterate that the claims clearly and unambiguously provide patentable subject matter thereover.

However, in order to further advance the prosecution of this application, applicants have cancelled Claim 7 and incorporated the limitation thereof into Claim 1 and in addition indicated further revisions that the light emitting diodes are each independently actuatable by means of pulse width modulation so as to provide a capability to selectively represent flashing twinkling color change in moving lights.

Furthermore, Claim 12 has been amended to also incorporate the limitations of Claims 13 and 14; whereas Claim 20 has been amended to incorporate the limitations of Claims 21 and 23.

Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that the claims, as amended, clearly and unambiguously provide patentable subject matter, notwithstanding the comments set forth by the Examiner in the Office Action.

In particular, in addition to the previously submitted arguments and comments concerning the prior art, applicants also note that neither Pross, et al. nor Alexanderson, et al. provide for the type of structure and function analogous to that set forth and claimed herein.

In particular, applicants note that the Examiner's comments with regard to Pross, et al., in referring to Column 4, Lines 39-45, are clearly erroneous inasmuch as Pross, et al. fails to in any manner describe therein independent actuation of different LED chains or series.

Concerning the prior art, neither reference of record discloses the essential features and integers as set forth by the present invention, as claimed.

Neither of the references contains the feature that the plurality of lighting units at any particular time is connected to an output of a control device.

From the cited references, there cannot be ascertained, nor is there any teaching that a plurality of lighting units, which each respectively possess at least one light emitting diode, are connected to different outputs of a control device, whereby the different lighting units, which are to be actuated, are connected to different outputs, in that through the control device, there is effected the actuation of the lighting units by means of pulse width modulation and independently of each other, and wherein the lighting units contain a regulating module, which maintains the current pressing through the lighting units to a constantly or uniformly remaining value.

The foregoing combination of features cannot be ascertained from either of the cited publications.

From none of the references would one of skill in the art be able to ascertain or even teach that the actuation of the light emitting diodes, which are due to the utilization of pulse width modulation corresponds to the regulation of the voltage, be undertaken in a central control device, which for different actuating profiles possesses different output channels, whereas the regulation of the current (to a constant value) is to be undertaken in a regulating module, which is separately provided in each lighting unit.

The regulating module has the task that voltage fluctuations and detrimental voltage peaks, which are unavoidable in the onboard circuit of an aircraft, be held back by the light emitting diodes and through a constant current regulation to facilitate that the brightness light emitting diodes is determined exclusively through the pulsing behavior of the pulse width modulation, and is not influenced by means of voltage fluctuations or voltage peaks, and consequently, is adjustable in a repeatable mode.

Due to the strict EMV prescriptions in aircraft construction, it is hereby important that these reductions in any “disruptions” are implemented as closely as possible to the light emitting diodes, as a result of which the regulating modules are contained in the lighting units and not in the central control device.

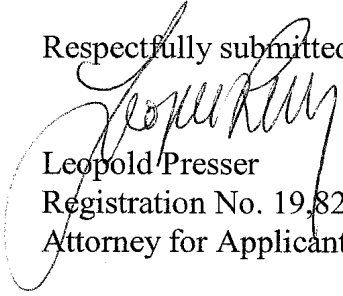
The foregoing circuit connections and structure is clearly defined and set forth in the present claims, and cannot be derived from either Alexanderson, et al. nor from Pross, et al., irrespective as to whether considered singly or in combination, in view of which applicants note that the claims, as amended and presented herein in a somewhat more precise and limited

manner, clearly and patentably distinguish over the art.

Accordingly, in view of the foregoing comments and amendments, wherein the claims are clearly directed to a distinct and patentable manner over the art, the early and favorable reconsideration of the application and issuance of the Notice of Allowance by the Examiner is earnestly solicited.

However, in the event that the Examiner has any queries concerning the instantly submitted Amendment, applicants' attorney respectfully requests that he be accorded the courtesy of possibly a telephone conference to discuss any matters in need of attention.

Respectfully submitted,



Leopold Presser
Registration No. 19,827
Attorney for Applicants

SCULLY, SCOTT, MURPHY & PRESSER, P.C.
400 Garden City Plaza – Suite 300
Garden City, New York 11530
(516) 742-4343

LP:jy